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**USAID/COLOMBIA FUNDED
CONSERVATION LANDSCAPES PROGRAM
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT**

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Photo: Conservation Landscapes Program/Los Katíos Park/ Sadua Aristizábal

**Thirteenth Quarterly Report
(July-September, 2012)
November 2012**



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ABBREVIATIONS

AATIS	Traditional Indigenous Authorities Association
AECID	Spanish International Cooperation and Development Agency
AEMAPPS	Analysis of Management Effectiveness of Protected Areas with Social Participation
ARD	Associates in Rural Development, Inc.
ASOCARS	Colombian Association of Environmental Authorities
CA	Cooperative Agreement
CAR	Regional Environmental Authority
CC	Community Council
CDB	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIPAV	Sustainable Agricultural Production Systems Research Center
CLP	Conservation Landscapes Program
COP	Chief Of Party
CTC	Technical Consulting Committee
FPN	Patrimonio Natural - Fondo para la Biodiversidad y las Áreas Protegidas
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHF	Global Heritage Fund
GIS	Geographic Information System
IAVH	Instituto Alexander von Humboldt
ICANH	Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia
IDEAM	Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies Institute
INCODER	Colombian Rural Development Institute
INVEMAR	Jose Benito Vives de Andreis Marine and Coastal Research Institute
MAVDT	Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PA – SINAP	SINAP Action Plan
PAU	Project Advisory Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
NNP	National Natural Park
NPU	National Parks Unit
NPS	National Park Service (U.S.)
POA	Annual Operative Plan
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
REM	Special Management Regime
RFA	Request for Appraisal
RFFRA	Request for Final Revised Application
RESNATUR	Colombian Association of Civil Society Reserves
SIAC	Colombian Environmental Information System
SIDAP	Departmental Protected Areas System
SILAP	Local Protected Areas System
SINA	National Environmental System
SINAP	Sistema Nacional de Areas Protegidas
SIRAP	Sistema Regional de Areas Protegidas
SNSM	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
STTA	Short term technical assistance



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ToR	Terms of Reference
UAESPNN	Unidad Administrativa Especial del Sistema de Parques Nacionales Naturales
USFS	United States Forest Service
USG	United States Government
WB	World Bank



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1. INTRODUCTION

This report has few activities because most of the Parks have finished or are in their final completion, such as El Cocuy with the protection of strategic areas in the surrounding area of the Park, in the páramo or high Andean sector. The Sierra Nevada Park has continued the last activities for sustainable production which will consolidate former systems established in the Lengüeta sector.

Local operators are also completing the final products: in the Sierra Nevada the indigenous Organización Gonawindúa has subscribed the agreement with the Park regarding the land use plan for the Tucurínca basin. Sustainable production has been completed for some families and other meetings have dealt with the ancestral land use planning of the territory. Fundación de Investigaciones Arqueológicas y Ambientales Tayrona continued training for local guides in the trail to Ciudad Perdida, the construction of an additional septic tank and efficient stoves and the ecotourism cabin in the Awa reservation of the Don Diego sector have progressed and will be finished by the next quarter.

For the Alto Fragua region we have included the maps delivered by ACT as part of their final products. Goals were measured and almost every indicator has now completed the products and means to verify the quality of information.

Both WWF and Tropenbos have continued their work in Katíos, maps have been socialized with the local community council authorities and with the Park staff. The final Atlas for the region has begun its review by the Park and the Territorial Direction and a communication is expected for the next quarter. The local initiatives for sustainable production and small businesses in Tumaradó have progressed, but the cabin construction had stalled because the experts from SENA were too busy in other locations. It was finally decided that a separate contract will be signed with construction experts so that quality and environmental compliance are secured.

Some information has been included for Marviva, as the last consolidation for the Fish Mare enterprise has been completed. Data pending from the last quarterly report was also retrieved for the final activities carried out by Fundación Natura. The same has been done with data from Alta Montaña Andina in Cocuy. Opepa continued their last phase of training in interpretation and cultural heritage, previous to the last report which will be delivered the next quarter. Avansar finished their activities in Tame, Arauca, with coffee growers, with important results.



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2. SIGNIFICANT ACHIEVEMENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

The final report from the Amazon Conservation Team's work in the Alto Fragua region contains important information regarding the nuclei selected for their activities.

Farm land-use planning data

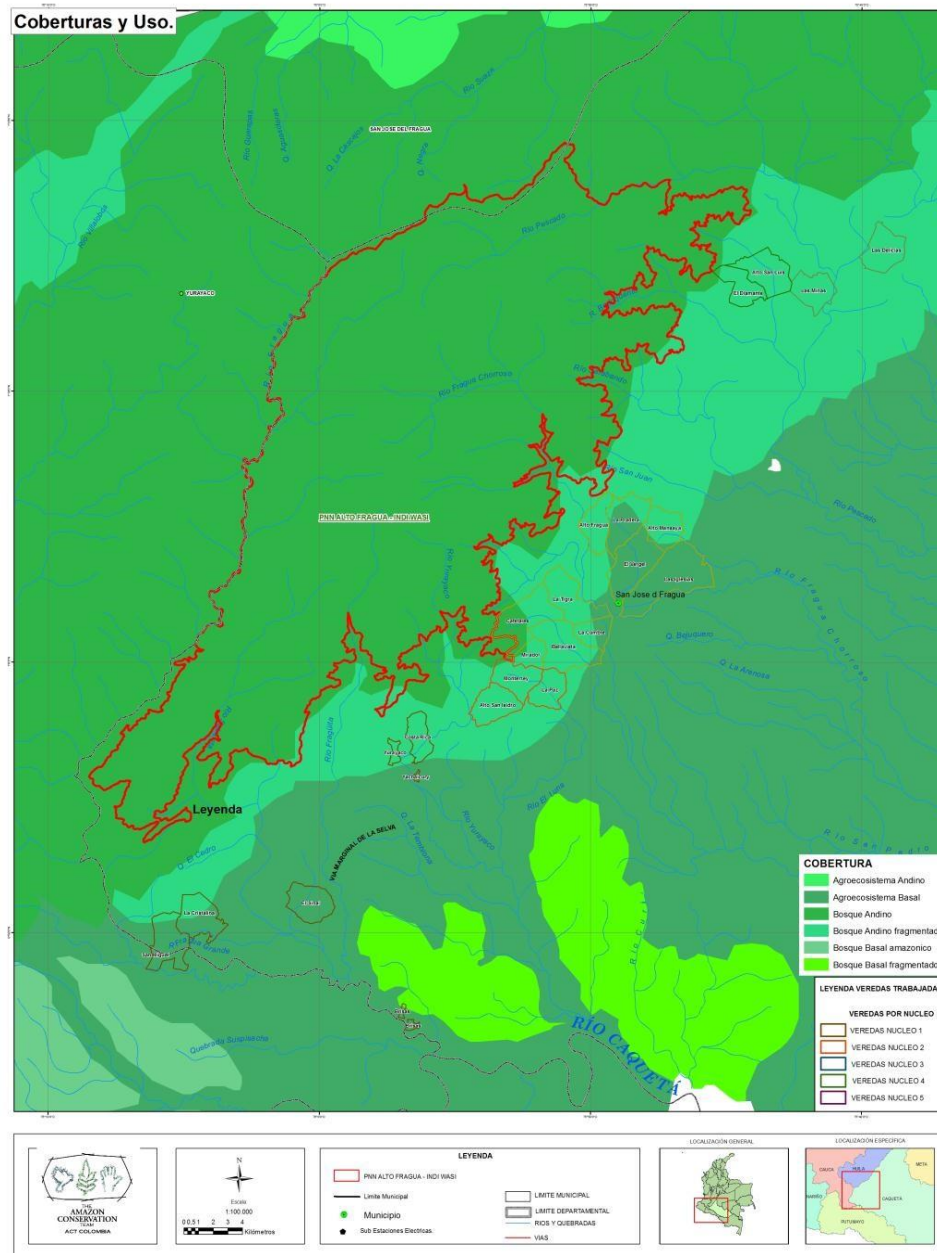
For this period a total of 257 farm planning documents have been designed with landowners, of which 36 contain a more detailed description of the farm history, its agricultural and animal species composition, the natural resources found and the sustainability factors for maintaining conservation areas in the farm. The farm plans include conservation and sustainable production agreements. The total area of the farm is taken into consideration according to land cover, direct actions regarding the production systems with their corresponding surface and the indirect conservation area.

As these hectares include the total area of the farms, with the whole agricultural system included as conservation and sustainable production area, the area included in the planning exercise and conservation agreements encompasses a total of 7,465.33 hectares. Another 487,21 hectares are indirectly included in the conservation agreement, consisting of land adjacent to the cropland which was enriched or having secondary forest which contributes to landscape connectivity.

Maps:

ACT presented the final maps showing the production systems established in each of the five nuclei, which are shown in the general map for the region, and then for each nucleus:

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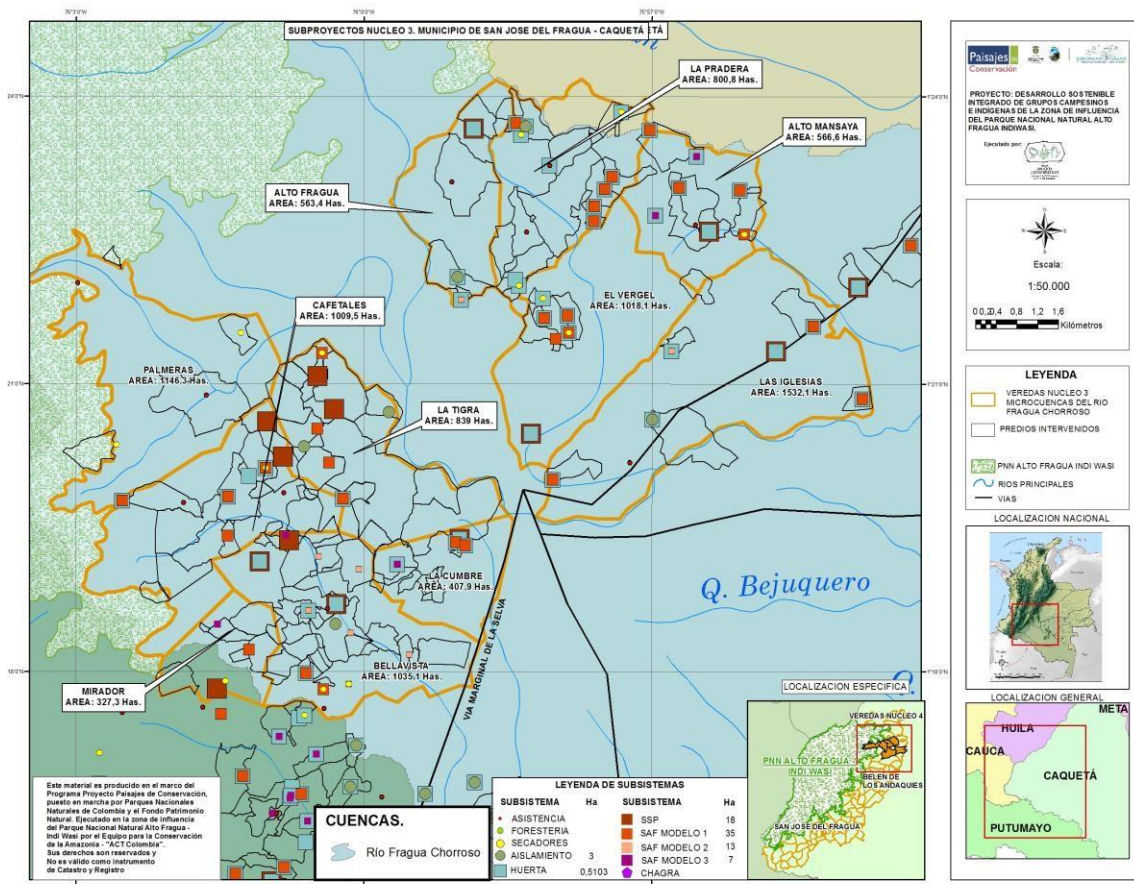
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Nucleus 3, San José del Fragua municipality: La Pradera, Alto Mansaya, Alto Fragua, El Vergel, Las Iglesias, Cafetales, Palmeras, La Tigra, Mirador, La Cumbre and Bellavista.





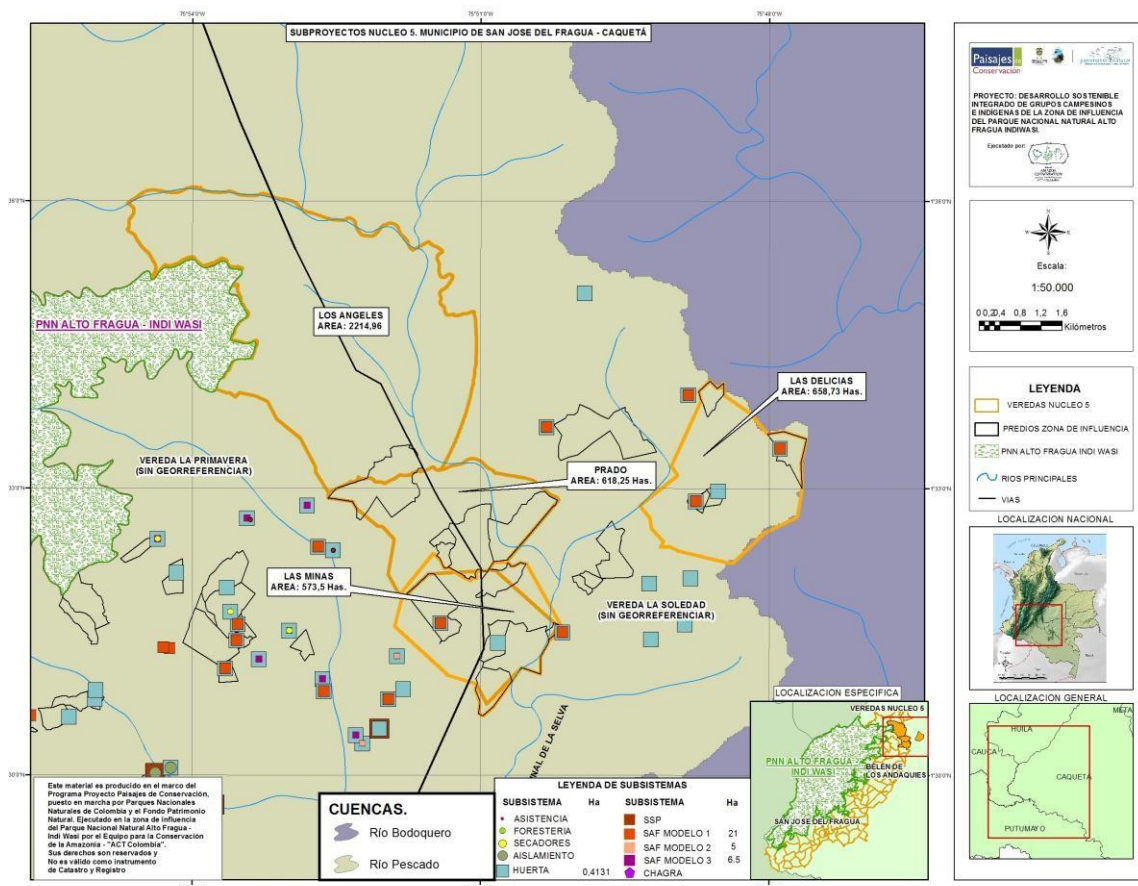
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Nucleus 5, San José del Fragua municipality: Los Angeles, Las Delicias, Prado, Las Minas, La Primavera, La Soledad “veredas”.



Organizations

Seven new organizations are reported for the quarter:

1. Colegio la Gallineta: Training was carried out on sustainable production systems and land use and environmental planning. A kitchen garden and a nursery for native trees production were established in this school.
2. Agrosolidaria, Belén office: training workshops were held and the organization was supported for an exchange of experiences and fair trade at the departmental level.
3. Copoazú Producers Group: This group was supported for their consolidation as an association and solidarity group. A copoazú seed dryer was constructed to improve the grain's quality.
4. Institución Educativa Agrotécnico Mixto: a tree nursery was established.



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5. Institución Educativa San Luis: Training was carried out on sustainable production systems and land use environmental planning. A tree nursery was established.
6. Canal local TV San José del Fragua: This group was supported for creating audiovisual products and its broadcast. The products were made with communities living around the Alto Fragua Park.
7. Escuela Audiovisual: support was given for training in audiovisual production.

Training: two workshops were held for cocoa post-cropping management. Also, the Persuap document was presented and explained in El Vergel y San Luis “veredas”. Twenty new people were trained.

The project implemented by ACT from April 2010 to September 2012 obtained several important results as follows:

1. Improved livelihoods with alternatives for licit and sustainable production were achieved in a larger area than the one covered by former work carried out by ACT, encircling the zone of influence of the Alto Fragua Park in its most vulnerable eastern and south eastern areas. Moreover, ACT worked with campesino farmers which had not been the target population for ACT, which focused mainly on indigenous people in a much smaller area.
2. Community participation and social capital were strengthened by a roots-based process of regional environmental planning with recommendations taken up for their Development Plans by candidates for mayor in the two towns of the region.
3. Production systems were designed according to tropical conditions, based mainly on mixed agroforestry with permanent crops such as cocoa, rubber, plantains and trees for timber. This design, implemented along with restoration and protection of watersheds, is based on a minimum of 15 to 20 year production plan which aims to give economic opportunities while protecting soil and biodiversity by associated cropping and multi-strata canopy levels. These systems involve improved technical capacity to manage crops which require grafting, maintenance and crop processing. These new skills and the long term prospect in their farms enhance the sense of belonging and ownership, promoting better use of natural resources and diminishing deforestation patterns of land use.
4. Economic alternatives were sought from the local perspective and production conditions to find trade partners which would give fair treatment and good prices despite the low volume of production and the difficulties with transportation to market. Meanwhile, local markets for food security crops were promoted by establishing an alliance with Agrosolidaria, an organization specialized in local commercial ventures with a solidarity approach for campesino communities.
5. Sustainability initiatives have begun with commercial crops such as cocoa, bought by a German enterprise. Along with this process, two German cities, Oldenburg and Hanover, have offered their support with the twin-cities program for the municipalities of Solano and Belén de los Andaquíes. Two projects will be presented to them with the objective of supporting the cocoa producers’ association and commercial strategy, continue sustainable production systems and strengthening the



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local organizations; also to install renewable energy systems, garbage management, climate change adaptation actions and systems to provide clean drinking water.

3. CHALLENGES AND CONSTRAINTS

3.1 Challenges met during the reporting period

Liquidation of local operators' contracts in the case of the Catatumbo region has been difficult due to field access limitations due to violence, road blockages and armed strikes in the area. The documents may be insufficient for a complete evaluation, thus delaying the process of closure.

Organizing the second field survey for solar energy installations in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta indigenous villages was delayed because the experts from different institutions were not available at the same time. An assessment could finally be made in September, meetings held in order to have consensus on technical issues to be able to prepare the draft for contracts. These will be completed and subscribed over the next quarter.

3.2 Major constraints faced during the reporting period

Towards the end of the period it was finally possible to hire the contracts and grants specialist. But meanwhile it was difficult to respond effectively to carry out final contracts for the Parks Unit or the Local Operators. One of the latter was the Cesar and Guajira Coffee Growers Committee, which had finished their project for establishing 30 ecological coffee processing facilities. They wanted to continue with a second phase but delays in responding meant that the coffee growers had to begin collecting their large yearly crop and thus the new contract activities could only begin in January 2013.

The Interpretation Center in Utría should have begun in August, but problems were found when trying to select the contractors; once they had finally been chosen, the responsibility study indicated that adjustments and updates must be made to the legal documents. These took over three months to complete.

3.3 Challenges expected for the next quarter

- Hiring a junior assistant contracts and grants specialist
- Finishing the liquidation of Park's contracts and local operator's grants
- Preparing documents for the CLP extension



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4. DETAILED PROGRAM ACTIVITIES DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

4.1 Grants process for local operators

No new processes were approved during this period.

4.2 Implementation of activities in the clusters

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Flamencos

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

Organización Gonawindúa Tayrona – OGT	Contribution to indicators
Local operators' progress in activities	
<u>Sustainable Production Systems</u>	Ind. 1: 10 families
10 hectares were established for food security plots for 10 families in the Kogui communities of Sevaisni, Mankuaka and Cherwa in the Tucurínca basin area.	Ind. 2: 1 organization
A document with the watershed diagnostic from the indigenous perspective was finished. The main factors affecting conservation of resources and of the indigenous culture were identified. Among them, the displacement of indigenous communities due to illegal armed groups' presence, lack of coordinated action between institutions, illegal crops and economy, and implementation of unsustainable practices with impact on ecosystems.	Ind. 3: 10 hectares in food security plots
In order to solve these problems in the basin, agreements must be drawn with relevant institutions to design appropriate action in land use planning. Such an agreement was subscribed between the Park and the indigenous organization Gonawindúa Tayrona, with the following measures:	Ind. F1: 10.000 hectares with improved natural resource management
<input type="checkbox"/> Defining mechanisms to review the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta Management Plan where ancestral conservation principles are promoted and guaranteed.	Ind. F2: 48 persons trained
<input type="checkbox"/> Establishing the necessary mechanisms in the Watershed Land-use Plans (POMCAs), to include the ancestral land use planning principles.	



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- Implementing joint procedures and action to advance in the land use clearance for the indigenous resguardo and the Sierra Nevada Park.

FIAAT Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Ecotourism</u></p> <p>The materials for septic tanks installation were delivered to the lodging owned by Ricardo Reyes, a campesino who recently built a cabin for ecotourism in the access path to Ciudad Perdida. Installation will proceed and be reported in the following quarter.</p> <p>Biological characterization was carried out as a source of information for tourists and designing new options for guides (bird watching and others). Fundación Selva and Fundación Pantera installed 11 trap-cameras. Over 376 effective sampling nights in five sectors of the Buritaca basin, 16 wild mammal species and one feral species (pig) were recorded. Carnivores (jaguar, puma and ocelot) and their prey (peccary, lowland paca, small agouti and armadillo) indicate that ecosystems are in good state because predators can survive only if populations of their preferred prey are abundant and have enough habitat areas for their survival. Abundance of all wild species is higher around Ciudad Perdida.</p> <p>Surveys were made for mammals, birds, amphibians and butterflies in the highest, middle and lower sections of the basin. Confirmation of the presence of 13 endemic species, 3 endangered species, 3 vulnerable species and 5 near-threatened species, mean that the Buritaca basin is a center of endemism and a global priority for biodiversity conservation.</p> <p>Notebooks for recording animal sightings were designed and delivered to the lodgings along the trail. An illustrated guide was also prepared, which will be available for tourists in the lodgings.</p> <p>The cabin for ecotourism in the Awa reserve in the Don Diego river sector has been designed and is beginning construction. Some local construction assistants were trained for construction basics and for cutting and preparing "guadua". Strategic alliances and an ecotourism package have been designed with other neighbors participating in ecotourism activities. They have a team, logistics for transportation, guides, activity program, budget and digital</p>	<p>F-1 indicator: to be reported in the next quarter</p>



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<p>information for future information through the web.</p> <p>Additional signals were installed in the trail from the Turcol lodging to El Paraíso, in the section of the Sierra Nevada Park, according to the agreements with the Park's manager.</p>	
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Component 3: Community participation and social capital

FIAAT Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Training for Ecoclub and local guides</u></p> <p>The kitchen garden for the ecoclub in El Mamey school was established and 30 students planted “guama” fruit trees and pineapples. The trees will be used for restoration purposes near the school. They will also plant medicinal plants. 20 kits for nature observation were delivered to the local campesino children and a field walk was made with them, listing and talking about animals and plants along the way.</p> <p>A total of 19 local tourism guides which had not participated in former training were instructed in first aid, leave-no-trace techniques, risk management and natural/cultural heritage. A final simulation was carried out in the river and trail, to apply the knowledge obtained.</p> <p>A practical course on construction with giant bamboo and timber was carried out during the construction of a tourist cabin in the Don Diego natural reserve, and five local people were trained.</p>	<p>Ind. F2: 24 persons trained</p>

Fragua NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

Amazon Conservation Team – ACT Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
See Section 2: Significant achievements	



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Utría NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

Marviva Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Economic alternatives for local livelihoods:</u></p> <p>In this last period the local operator continued strengthening the local enterprise for fish sale, according to the responsible fishing initiative in the Tribugá Gulf.</p> <p>This support obtained the following results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering the company under a new legal status, now named as Fish Mare Sociedad por Acciones Simplificadas, which is a useful legal instrument for commercial purposes and potential tax benefits. • Clients for this enterprise now number 12 and are located in Bogotá, Medellín, Buenaventura, Quibdó and Nuquí. In Bogotá two restaurant owners who have a program for responsible consumption and fair prices for responsible fishers, are the usual customers. In Medellín two middlemen are the usual buyers and in Quibdó three people, also middlemen, are customers. Fish Mare wants to maintain their usual sales in Nuquí as a food security policy. The action plan is to increase direct sales to restaurants and diminish sales to middlemen. • Finishing final infrastructure arrangements and acquiring equipment to provide continuous cold chain conditions for this product from the fishers to the market. • Average sales of COP\$32'389.800 were recorded between April and August, so that each of the 31 fisher families has improved its monthly income in COP\$110.000. 	<p>Ind. 1: 31 families benefited by the fish trading enterprise</p> <p>Ind 2: 15 organizations supported</p>

Fundación Natura Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
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<p>In the sustainability phase for community ecotourism in El Valle, Chocó, the Hunters Group, supported by F.Natura, finished designing the ecotourism product “Interpretation for the Path between Quebrada Caimito-Boroboro”.</p> <p>In order to give to the tourists a complete tropical jungle experience, the following arrangements were made to the Path:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cleaning overgrowth • Construction of three bridges in the areas subject to high flooding (Quebrada Sucia, Q. Sucial y Q. Sansore) • Construction of two resting station where landscape can be observed • Installation of 7 interpretation signs along the path, showing each location in a map, fauna and flora species in each place and other details on the site. <p>The concept of ecotourism product was defined, the basic and complementary services offered by the Hunters Group are identified, a description of the three path sections is offered and activities for path maintenance are determined along with the responsible persons.</p> <p>An agreement was subscribed between El Cedro Community Council, The Hunters Group Association, the Tío Tigre Association and the Caguama Association; responsibilities are traced for each of these groups regarding maintenance, use and management of the Path.</p>	<p>Ind. F1: 70 hectares of improved natural resource management</p>
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Component 3: Community participation and social capital

Marviva Local operators progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Organizational strengthening</u></p> <p>Community Councils in the Tribugá gulf región participated in the governance workshops organized by Marviva. Topics discussed included Law 70 (afrodescendant territories), the regulatory framework for previous consultation for activities in the territories, and land use planning.</p>	<p>Ind. F-2: 15 people trained</p>



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Cocuy NNP

Component 1: Improved Licit and Sustainable Livelihoods

AMA Local operators progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Conservation agreement</u></p> <p>The final document was delivered with the adjustment regarding the conservation area named Los Colorados. This location gets its name from the “Colorado” tree –<i>Polylepis quadrijuga</i>, which is one of the few species of trees growing above 3,500 meters. The agreement includes farms Chorro Blanco, Rinconcitos 1, El Cucharo, Tronco Quemado, El Portón, Siachoque, Saladitos y Cueva de Lozano – Montón de Trigo. With this agreement the landowners and AMA have convened to maintain the protective enclosures established in 32.51 hectares to protect the <i>Polylepis quadrijuga</i> population. In the municipality of Chiscas this tree species is used frequently by campesinos for cooking and for making fences. Once destroyed, patches of this tree species are seldom recovered.</p>	<p>Ind. F-1: 32,51 hectares</p>
Opepa Local operators’ progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Training for local ecotourism guides</u></p> <p>Four workshops were held, with the support of Jon Kohl as international expert, for training local guides on the following topics: 1. Basic concepts of interpretation; 2. Planning and designing an interpretation framework; 3. Interpretation products design; 4. Interpretation. This is the last of the three phases proposed by Opepa to complement and consolidate former training for guides and other stakeholders in ecotourism activities. This phase includes exercises to obtain a product by the trainees, supported by the Opepa team. Besides the local participants, other tourism operators and travel agencies based in Bogotá and organizing trips to this region also participated. Workshops were carried out in Bogotá, in El Cocuy Culture House, and in the Sisuma cabin in the Cocuy Park. During training activities the cultural aspect and dissemination was promoted through interviews with expert local guides, pioneers in mountain exploration and climbing. These memoirs are a part of</p>	<p>F-2: 31 people were trained</p>



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<p>the cultural heritage and will be a basis for dissemination to the public. The final products were evaluated by Jon Kohl, with detailed recommendations for each participant to improve their ecotourism product and individual performance as guides.</p> <p>The rescue and emergency equipment was acquired and donated to the Park; it will be available in the Sisuma cabin.</p> <p>The ecolub activities concentrated on delivering communication products. The Bioplanet ecolub in the Santos Gutiérrez school concentrated in radio broadcasting and an “ecofilm” club, showing movies every Friday, with a final environmental message. El Cardón school preferred written materials and they will distribute a local newspaper shortly.</p>	
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Avansar ONG Local operators' progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>46 families finished planting their agroforestry systems with coffee, reporting for this quarter 61,2 hectares, for a total of 97,2 hectares over the whole project.</p> <p>Several conservation agreements were subscribed in the veredas, where the community agrees to carry out environmentally friendly production practices for the conservation of natural resources in their farms. Agreements cover a total of 3.738,8 hectares.</p> <p>Some of the beneficiaries were trained in environmental management.</p>	<p>Ind. 3: 61.2 hectares with sustainable coffee production.</p> <p>Ind. F-2: 90 people were trained</p> <p>Ind. F1: 3,738.8 hectares with improved natural resource management</p>



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Cross-Cutting

Component 2 - NPU and SINAP Institutional Strengthening and Governance

NPU's progress in activities	Contribution to indicators
<p><u>Sustainable Production Systems</u></p> <p>In this period a workshop was carried out on Use and Economic Exploitation in the overlapped protected areas. The following Parks participated showing their experience with sustainable production systems: Alto Fragua Indi Wasi, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Catatumbo Bari, Katíos, Utría and Cocuy. A detailed report on the results of this workshop has not been received yet.</p> <p>The preliminary document on the Utría Ecotourism Plan was reviewed and adjustments were suggested to the Utría Park Manager and the Pacific Territorial Direction.</p> <p>Reports and final products for three research projects supported by the Mono Hernández Research Fund have been received:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Characterization of the colonization process and territorial configuration in the upper Inírida river basin in order to define a participative strategy for environmental land use planning of the territory in the zone of influence of the Reserva Nacional Natural Nukak. A case study in the Mesa de la Lindosa, Moscú, Caño Cauca y Tomachipán “veredas” (Guaviare). ○ Oceanographic conditions in the Ensenada de Utría and its potential influence on the marine ecosystems as conservation objects for the Utría Park. ○ Integral strategy for conservation of three Atelopus species threatened by extinction in Natural Parks of Colombia. This project was developed in the Katíos, Utría and Gorgona Parks. <p>Surveys were made in the Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NNP, to review the ecological restoration processes implemented in the area. The monitoring data and standards were also examined to define if it is convenient to have two or only one monitoring process regarding restoration and sustainable production systems in this area.</p> <p>Monitoring processes. A complete report will be issued by Parks concerning this topic. Meanwhile a summary was made of monitoring in the following Parks:</p>	<p>Ind. 4: variation in the implementation of strategic programs in the protected areas supported by CLP (measured in %)</p> <p>Ind. 5: number of new monitoring processes (state and pressure) implemented in the focal areas of the Parks included in the CLP.</p>



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○ Utría NNP:

1. Hunting (Status and Pressure):
2. Pelicans or similar birds: Base line data.
3. Ecotourism: Design and indicators proposal.
4. Restoration: Gentry sampling plots, no data are available in the Parks management direction.

○ Katíos NNP:

1. Birds: Bird monitoring protocol associated to fragmentation processes.
2. Limnology: Pilot sampling, simple analysis, training.
3. Amphibians: Monitoring protocol for frogs associated to fragmentation processes.
4. Fishing data is available but not all of it has been registered in the Sipein tool.
5. Restoration: Follow-up on growth of seedlings in nursery.

○ Alto Fragua Indi Wasi NNP:

1. Active restoration.
2. Passive restoration.
3. Use, occupation and tenure: Data on farm characterization.

○ Cocuy NNP:

1. Exploration of carnivore footprints.
2. Ecotourism: Data were taken for the indicators “Path Widening Process”, “Rate of frailejones (*Espeletia lópezii*) Loss” and “Garbage production”
3. Condor: reintroduction and conservation of Andean condor.

○ Catatumbo Bari NNP:

1. Subsistence fishing.
2. Bacú or abarco tree (Conservation Object)
3. Hunting
4. Fish in the main water sources

○ Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta NNP:

Preliminary program designed with the following indicators for potential application:

- Ecological restoration in the Lengüeta sector with the following variables:



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<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Importance Value Index (with reference sheet)2. Extension of erosion processes in critical areas of the humid tropical forest.3. Variation in productivity of cocoa with phytosanitary measures (with reference sheet)4. Survival of trees planted in hedgerows	
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- Ecotourism impact in the Ciudad Perdida Path:
 1. Efficiency of the septic tanks installed in the lodgings.
 2. Percentage of variation in the width of the path in eroded or flooded areas (critical points).
 3. Variation in quantity and or length of stone slabs, breakage, displacement, length of new paths in terraces, widening of path and flooding in the touristic circuit within Ciudad Perdida
 4. Quantity of garbage generated in the access path to ciudad Perdida.

CLP Coordination note: No data have been taken for any of the above topics and those related to Ciudad Perdida need the technical proficiency and are the responsibility of the Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia, as head of the Archaeological Park.

- Doña Juana NNP:
 1. Monitoring data for ducks
 2. Multi-temporal land cover analysis
 3. Mayo river basin: Information on the conservation status of the upper basin.
- Sistema de Información de Monitoreo SULA:

Different meetings were held in July with the thematic specialists for indicators in the first phase of the SULA monitoring system, to convene on the data structure and visual presentation.

The II meeting of the National Group on Monitoring and Research was held, where the SULA tool was presented and an examination of the monitoring processes in course for each Territorial Direction was made to begin its recording in the information system.

For each topic, controlled domains were created (hierarchical trees to validate information) and data structures were defined for land cover, bird diversity, ecotourism and Sipein (fisheries). The land cover indicator has been uploaded and information has been recorded in order to upload other indicators.



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4.3 Communications activities: Success stories

The following success stories have been published in the Program's web page.

The party is ready, migratory animals are back



Photo: Conservation Landscapes Program/Los Katíos Park / Los Katíos Park team

Turbo, Antioquia. Public conscience has been enhanced by organizing environmental events to promote participation by local communities in the areas surrounding the Utría and Katíos Parks, in the Chocó region. Communication leaders trained by the Parks' team participated in practical exercises to create radio and video products. "Radio programs designed by local people and broadcasted in the region communicate better by using stories that have cultural meaning, using their own words and ways of talking about people and nature, in a way that people recognize and feel identified with those statements", says Giovanni Pulido, in charge of the community communication program in Parks.

A young local girl now is able to tell a story about birds: "lots of falcons and swallows visit the Katíos Park every year around October. They come from North America because it gets cold and they need heat and food which they can get in this region. We need to protect them because they are tired after this long flight".

This local communication initiative helps local people to understand and protect more than half a million migrants, mostly raptors and swallows during the annual fall migration. It complements other festivals,



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environmental education activities in schools and many scientists and amateurs cooperating to have better understanding of important stopover sites, origin and breeding grounds of these birds and the importance of conservation for such species.

The National Natural Parks have secured additional funds to continue this community communication effort, so that local leaders may improve their skills and support conservation efforts by protecting these birds and other important species in the Katíos Park.

More information:

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Social Communicator

Pacific Territorial Office

Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia clayala81@gmail.com



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“Conservation” in the big screen



Cristian is the eldest in a family of five children and he is twelve years old. He lives in La Paz vereda in the municipality of San José del Fragua, where along with his parents and brothers they farm the land. They now have a kitchen garden, an agroforestry plot and several water sources which are tributaries of the Luna River. Along with several children of this neighborhood, they authored a video clip called “The Luna River”, where they tell a story about the river as heart of this place, because everyone needs water for their lives. Cristian and his friends one day changed farm tools for cameras, recorders, microphones and computers to produce a video clip for the big screen. Their message is to protect this water, prevent its pollution and keep the trees in its riverbanks.

To achieve this, ten workshops were carried out with 25 local children while working on the communication strategy for the project “Integrated Sustainable Development for campesino and indigenous groups in the zone of influence of Alto Fragua Park”. These children told their stories on school kitchen gardens, farm plots and other sustainable production systems. Projections were made for the community and their reaction was positive towards conservation aspects: “when we saw our farms in the television, our “chagras” so beautiful, we understood the need to continue this process because in this way we are improving our environment”, says Maria Antonia Mutumbajoy from the indigenous San Miguel resguardo.

Cristian and his friends are now recognized by the community and each one of the five groups created now have a photo camera to take pictures in their farms and veredas.



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They have become a real network of journalists using their own perspectives and ways of expression to give a message for nature protection. “Here in the community we are now more committed to conservation...who would think that the children would make us realize such an important thing...also, workshops held by ACT were more entertaining when we saw our farms in the screen and everyone said: protecting the environment is worth the trouble” as told by Ferneida Ordóñez from Las Minas vereda.

Thanks to the Conservation Landscapes Program, children from the veredas and indigenous resguardos changed their way of thinking, they now create stories to widen their horizons to other topics, improving their language skills, understanding the value of family, friends and their farms.

“Here my students remember communication workshops cheerfully, they want to use the camera to get pictures of every corner of the vereda, they have grown in confidence and self-awareness”, says Beatriz Sánchez Amaya, teacher in the Las Minas school in Belén de los Andaquíes.



Foto: Paisajes de Conservación – ACT Colombia / Zona de influencia Parque AFIW / Equipo ACT Colombia

These children are only a part of the 1548 people trained by the Project, but their contribution has been substantial as agents of change towards conservation attitudes: “using the camera, we now see how beautiful this place we live in is. The place is a paradise and we are important because we can show how the people care for the environment and we use this technology in our daily lives”, comments Cristian Rada Valencia, our twelve year old journalist.

More information:

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4.4 PMP report on CLP activities

Indicator 1. Number of families benefited by sustainable production systems supported by CLP

According to the CLP's PMP approved on April 2012, this indicator will allow reporting advances in DO4-OO3 indicator (Number of people with increased economic benefits derived from sustainable natural resource management and conservation as a result of USG assistance), since it has been defined that the average rural family in Colombia has at least four members¹.

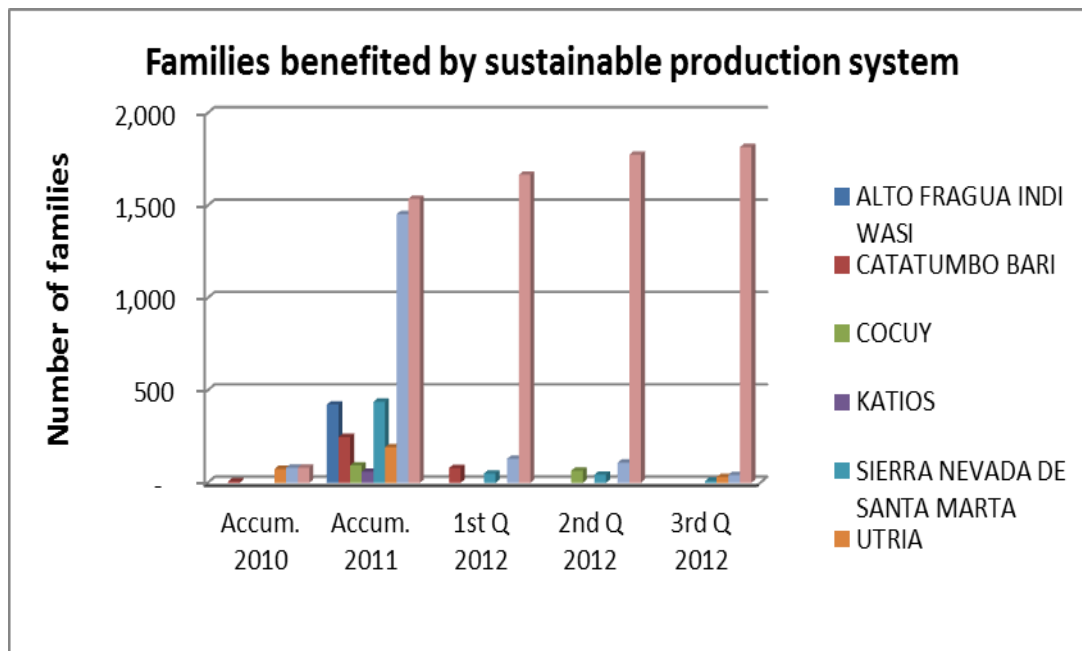
	3rd Q 2012		
Cluster	Number of families benefited 3rd Quarter 2012		People with increased
UTRIA	Marviva	31	124
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	OGT	10	40
	Achieved in quarter	41	164

Cluster	Accum. 2010	Accum. 2011	1st Q 2012	2nd Q 2012	3rd Q 2012	Total accumulated by cluster	% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI		423				423	134%	1.360
CATATUMBO BARI	7	247	80			334		
COCUY		94		65		159		
KATIOS		60				60		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		438	50	44	10	542		
UTRIA	75	192			31	298		
Achieved in each period	82	1.454	130	109	41			
Accumulated by the end of quarter	82	1.536	1.666	1.775	1.816	1.816		

¹ <http://www.rlc.fao.org/es/desarrollo/mujer/docs/colombia/actualiz.pdf>



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Indicator DO4 – 003. Number of people with increased economic benefits. The total target is 2000 people.

Cluster	1st Q 2012	2nd Q 2012	3rd Q 2012	% accumulated advance	Goal Sept. 2012
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI				47,8	2000
CATATUMBO BARI	320				
COCUY		260			
KATIOS					
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	200	176	40		
UTRIA			124		
Achieved in each period	520	436			
Accumulated by the end of quarter	520	956	164		
Cumulative total	1640				

Indicator No. 2. Number of microenterprises, cooperatives, associations and other community organizations supported.

Advance in the quarter is detailed as follows:

- ACT: 7 new organizations were strengthened.



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- OGT: several meetings were promoted for the Kogi community, to discuss internal aspects of the organization and the environmental issues in the Tucurín watershed in the Kogui Malayo Arhuaco resguardo (1 organization).
- Marviva: 15 community councils participating in the governance and organizational strengthening workshops promoted by Marviva.

Cluster	Number of organizations benefited 3rd Quarter 2012 by Local operator/Park	
Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	ACT	7
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	OGT	1
Utria	Marviva	15
	Achieved in quarter	23

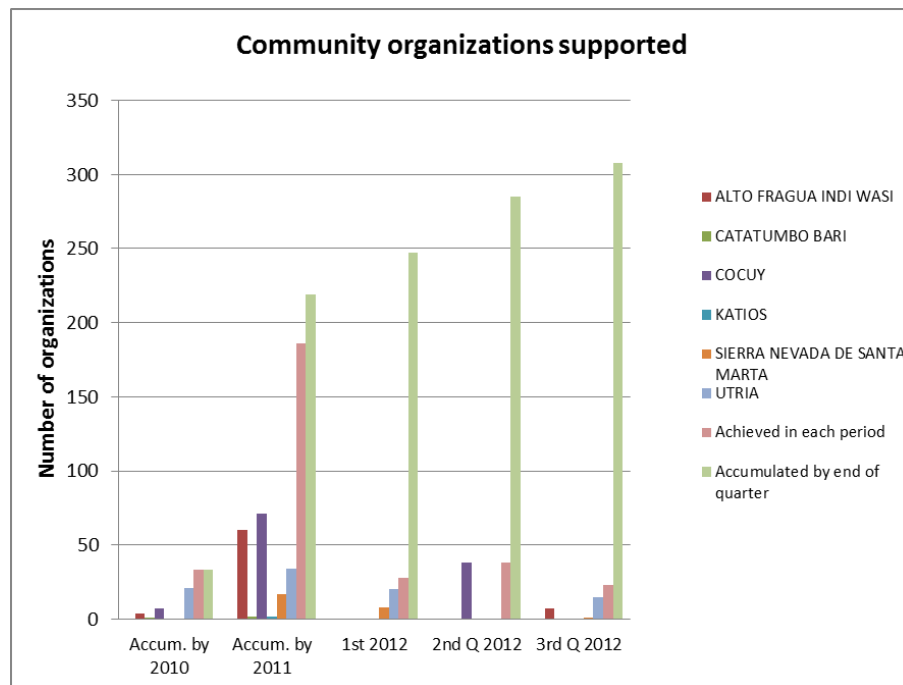
Cluster	Accum. by 2010	Accum. by 2011	1st 2012	2nd Q 2012	3rd Q 2012	Total achieved by cluster	% accum. advance	Goal July 2012
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	4	60			7	71	256,7	120
CATATUMBO BARI	1	2				3		
COCUY	7	71		38		116		
KATIOS		2				2		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		17	8		1	26		
UTRIA	21	34	20		15	90		
Achieved in each period	33	186	28	38	23			
Accumulated by end of quarter	33	219	247	285	308	308		



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Indicator No. 3. Number of hectares with sustainable production processes

Advance for this quarter is related to the following activities:

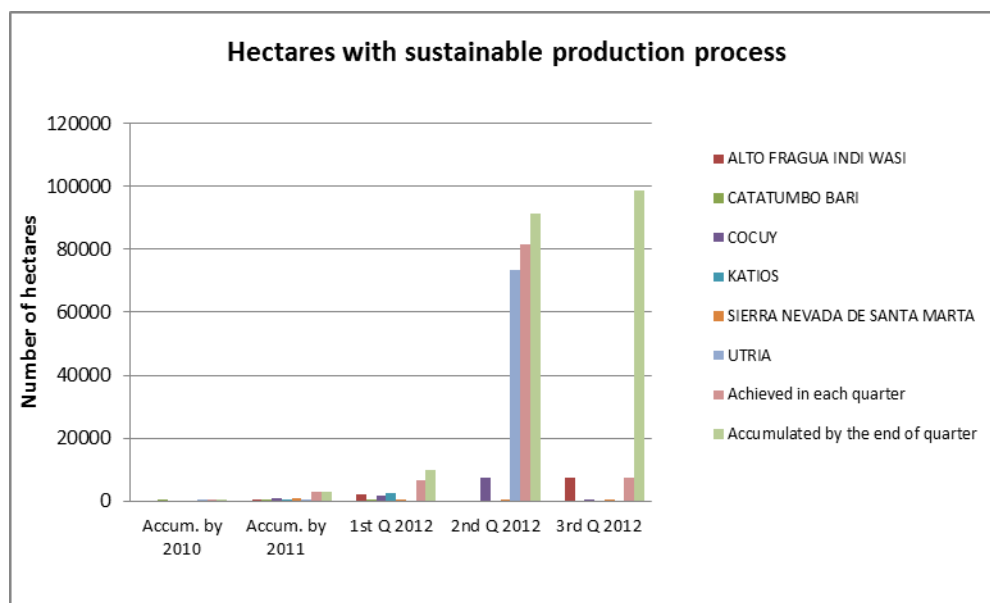
- ACT: 257 farms have land use plans.
- OGT: 10 hectares for food security crops were established in the Kogui communities of Sevaisni, Mankuaka and Cherua, in the Tucurinca river basin.
- Avansar: all the coffee plots were established in agroforestry arrangements, achieving 61.20 hectares for the period.

Third Quarter 2012		
Cluster	No. hectares with sustainable production processes	
Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	ACT	7,331.6
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	OGT	10
Cocuy	Avansar	61.20
	Total achieved	7,402.8



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Cluster	Accum. by 2010	Accum. by 2011	1st Q 2012	2nd Q 2012	3rd Q 2012	Total achievement by cluster	% accum. advance	Goal July 2012
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI		752.9	2,164.9		7,331.6	10,249.5	329.4	30,000
CATATUMBO BARI	10	223.8	364.5			598.3		
COCUY		1,102.8	1,730.6	7,342	61.2	10,236.2		
KATIOS		3.5	2,519			2,522.5		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		913.8	85.3	495.3	10.0	1,504.4		
UTRIA	7	145.2		73,546.0		73,698.2		
Achieved in each quarter	17	3,142	6,864.3	81,382.9	7,402.8			
Accumulated by the end of quarter	17	3,159	10,023.3	91,406.2	98,809.0	98,809.0		



Indicator DO4 – 012. Number of communities and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation.



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Number of communities and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation	2nd Q 2012	3rd Q 2012	% accumulated advance	Goal Sept. 2012
Fundación Natura (2nd. Phase)	4		100	5
FIAAT (2nd. Phase)		1		
Tropenbos (2nd. Phase)				
Achieved in each period	4	1		
Accumulated by the end of quarter	4	5		

Indicator 4: Progress in the implementation of the National Parks Unit strategic plan

Goal has been reached in the previous quarter: 16 points advance in the implementation.

Indicator 5: Number of new monitoring processes of conservation objects implemented in the prioritized national parks

Goal has been reached in the previous quarter: 24 new monitoring processes implemented in the clusters.

Indicator DO4-004: Number of public or private institutions and/or organizations with improved capacity for an effective management of natural resources.

CLUSTER	Organization	Contract No.	Responsibility Study	Follow-up visit	Follow-up
Fragua	ACT	CLP-002-G-LO-001	09-Mar-10	30-Abr-12	Monthly
Catatumbo	Faro Catatumbo	CLP-009-G-LO-009	12-Jul-10	11-Ago-11	15-Sep-11
Catatumbo	Funprocep	CLP-012-G-LO-012	20-Mar-10	15-Jul-11	18-May-11
Utria	Red colombia Verde	CLP-004-G-LO-004	10-Sep-10	21-Sep-11	21-Oct-11
Sierra Nevada	CIT Comercial	CLP-005-G-LO-005	22-Oct-10	15-Dic-11	30-Mar-12
Sierra Nevada	Organización Wiwas	CLP-006-G-LO-006	06-Ago-10	30-Mar-12	
Sierra Nevada	FIAAT	CLP-013-G-LO-013	01-Feb-11	19-Oct-11	10-May-11
Sierra Nevada	Asoprokan	CLP-015-G-LO-015	26-Oct-10	30-Mar-12	
Sierra Nevada	Organización Gonawindúa Tayrona	CLP-022-G-LO-022		30-Mar-12	
Cocuy	Asociación ONG Avansar	CLP-010-G-LO-010	03-Dic-10	25-Nov-11	20-Mar-12
Cocuy	Alta Montaña Andina - AMA	CLP-017-G-LO-017	30-Mar-11	11-Nov-11	27-Feb-12
Cocuy	Asdelco	CLP-019-G-LO-019	30-Jun-11	18-Oct-11	27-Abr-12
Katíos	Tropenbos	CLP-023-G-LO-023	15-Nov-11		

The total target is 10 organizations, so the goal has been surpassed as 13 organizations have now an improved capacity for natural resource management. There has been no further advance since the last quarterly report.



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Indicator 8 or DO4-012.

According to the CLP's PMP approved on April 2012, this indicator will report advances related to indicator DO4-012 included in the USAID-Colombia PMP.

The defined target is five (5), meaning that five groups (at least) will be adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation by the end of September 2012.

Number of communities and other stakeholders adopting sustainable practices to improve biodiversity conservation	2nd Q 2012	3rd Q 2012	% accumulated advance	Goal Sept. 2012
Fundación Natura (2nd. Phase)	4		100	5
FIAAT (2nd. Phase)		1		
Tropenbos (2nd. Phase)				
Achieved in each period	4	1		
Accumulated by the end of quarter	4	5		

Indicator F-1. Number of hectares under improved natural resource management.

Advance in the 13th quarter is detailed as follows:

- Organización Gonawindúa Tayrona: Diagnostic for the Tucurín basin has been finished (10.000 ha.) □ Amazon Conservation Team: 257 farm conservation agreements
- Avansar: 10 agreements for conservation at the “vereda” level, for natural resource conservation along with the establishment of coffee agroforestry systems.
- Alta Montaña Andina: Conservation agreement for the Colorados sector, for conservation of Polylepis remaining forest patches.
- Natura: Agreement for natural resource management and sustainable ecotourism in the trail from Quebrada Caimito to Boroboro river.



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Third Quarter 2012				
Cluster	Local Operator	Type of improved management		
		Sustainable Production	Conservation Agreements	Control & surveillance
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	OGT	10.0	10,000.0	
Utria	Natura 2d. Phase		70.0	
Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	ACT	487.2	6,844.4	
Cocuy	Avansar	61.2	3,738.8	
	AMA		32.5	
	3rd Quarter 2012 achievement	558.4	20,685.7	-
Total 3rd Quarter achievement		21,234.1		

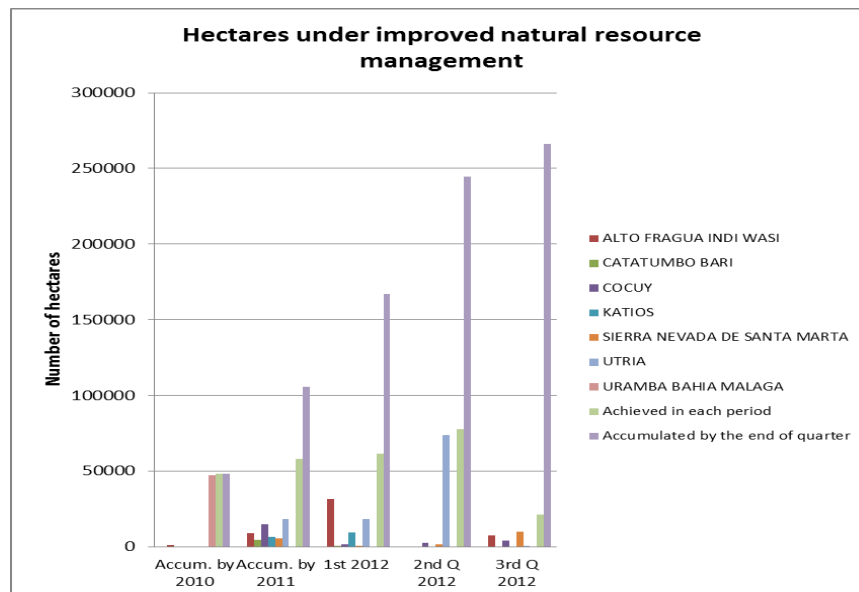
Cluster	Accum. by 2010	Accum. by 2011	1st 2012	2nd Q 2012	3rd Q 2012	Total achievement by cluster	% accum. advance	Goal July 2012
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI	870	8.754,3	31.504,5		7.331,6	48.460,4	160,2	166.000
CATATUMBO BARI		4.223,8	364,5			4.588,3		
COCUY		14.556,3	1.731	2.433,2	3.832,5	22.553,0		
KATIOS		6.603,5	9.167,3			15.770,7		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA		5.219,4	687,4	1.609,2	10.000,0	17.516,0		
UTRIA		18.432	17.970	73.546,0	70,0	110.018,0		
URAMBA BAHIA MALAGA	47.094					47.094,0		
Achieved in each period	47.964	57.789,2	61.424,6	77.588,4	21.234,1			
Accumulated by the end of quarter	47.964	105.753,2	167.177,8	244.766,2	266.000,4	266.000,4		



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Indicator F-2. Number of people receiving training or technical assistance on natural resource management and/or conservation of biodiversity.

People trained in the 13th quarter:

Third Quarter 2012		
Cluster	Number of people receiving training or	
Alto Fragua Indi Wasi	ACT	20
Katios	Tropenbos	49
Cocuy	Opepa	31
	Avansar	90
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	NNP Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	92
	OGT	48
	FIAAT 2d. Phase	24
Total achieved		354

The following table shows the accumulated number of people trained in the 1st, 2nd and 3rd quarters 2012 (January to September 2012) and the total of people trained during 2010 and 2011.



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Cluster	Accumulated by 2010	Accumulated by 2011	Accumulated by March 31	Accumulated by June 30	Accumulated by September 30	% accumulated advance	Goal July 2012
ALTO FRAGUA INDI WASI		1.349	1.737	1.737	20	139	6.500
NIVEL CENTRAL	529	1.129	1.256	1.267			
FARO CATATUMBO	132	722	742	742			
COCUY		801	905	998	121		
KATIOS		400	650	650	49		
SIERRA NEVADA DE SANTA MARTA	1	836	1.537	1.660	164		
UTRIA		1.273	1.618	1.618			
Accumulated per period	662	7.149	8.445	8.672	9.026		

Detailed table with the total people trained by Parks and Local Operators in the CLP:

Local Operator/Park	Accumulated by 2010	1st Q 2011	2nd Q 2011	3rd Q 2011	4th Q 2011	1st Q 2012	2nd Q 2012	3rd Q 2012	Total for each entity
Parque Nacional Natural Alto Fragua Indi Wasi			101	211		388			700
Amazon Conservation Team					1.037			20	1.057
Nivel Central	529				600	127	11		1.267
Asociación ONG del Faro Catatumbo		11	51		10				72
Corporación Propulsora de Empresas del Norte		68							68
Fundación para la Promoción de la Cultura y			73	293					366
Parque Nacional Natural Catatumbo Bari	132	45	21			20			218
Corporación Biocomercio					18				18
Asociación Amigos del Cocuy				28	52				80
Asociación ONG Avanzar			45				9	90	144
Corporación Alta Montaña Andina			300	24					324
Fundación Panthera Colombia			13	9	9	58	18		107
Organización para la Educación y Protección			120	13	32	46		31	242
Parque Nacional Natural el cocuy			21	135			66		222



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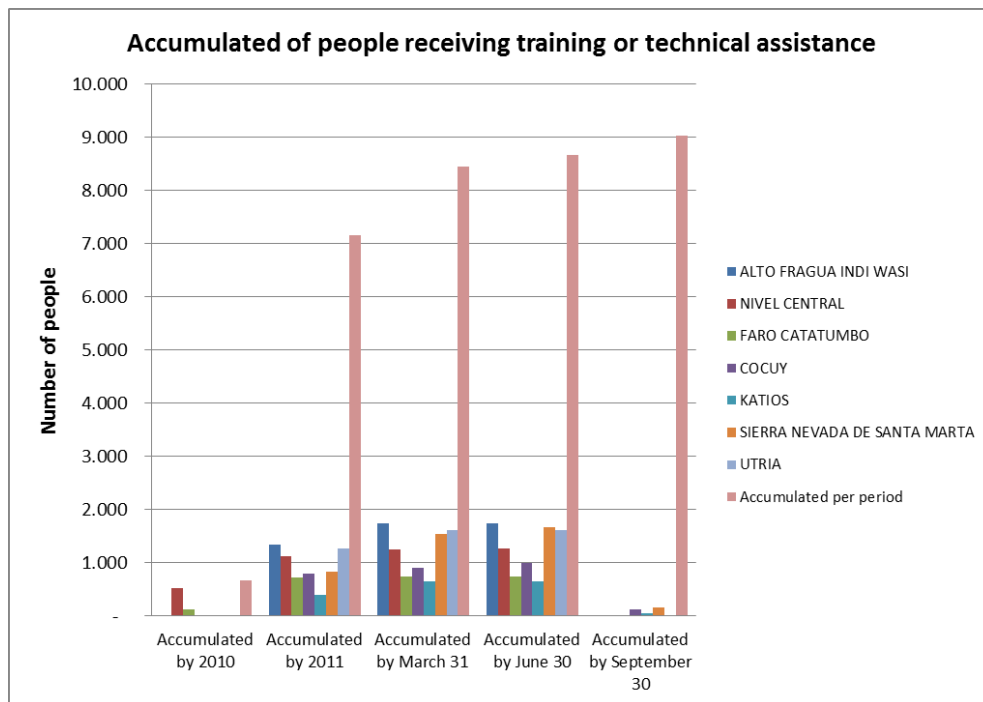
World Wildlife Fund Colombia						170			170
Tropenbos Colombia						80		49	129
Parque Nacional Natural Los Katios		243	97	58	2				400
Asociación de Productores Agroecológicos		12	58		152	43			265
CIT Comercial EU. Organización del pueblo		146				209			355
Organización Goinawindua Tayrona						85		48	133
Comité Departamental de Cafeteros del Cesar						67	16		83
Fundación de Investigaciones Arqueológicas y			118		14			24	156
Organización Wiwa Yugumaiun Bunkuanarrwa		28	48	9		297			382
Parque Nacional Natural sierra nevada de santa	1		125	60	65		107	92	450
Fundación Marviva		156	160			55			371
Fundación Natura Colombia		20	44	80	22	134			300
Parque Nacional Natural Utria			216	262	147	156			781
Red Colombiana de Organizaciones		54	112						166
Accumulated by period	662	783	1.723	1.182	2.160	1.935	227	354	
Accumulated by the end of quarter	662	1.445	3.168	4.350	6.510	8.445	8.672	9.026	



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5. LOOKING FORWARD: PROGRAM ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER

Table No. 1 - Schedule of activities (October-December 2012)

CLP - SCHEDULE OF ACTIVITIES				
OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2012				
No.	AREA	ACTIVITY	PRODUCT	DATE
1	NPU implementation of activities in workplans	2.1. Finish with the respective officers the terms of reference for NPU's acquisitions of equipment and infrastructure	TOR's released and proposals received for equipment and infrastructure approved for the final first phase of the program	October-December
		2.2. Contracts and acquisitions processes for cross-cutting activities and Parks under way	Evaluations made, responsibility studies completed and contracts signed for NPU infrastructure and equipment contracts approved for the third year of the program	October-December
		2.3. Report preparation for NPU activities	Officials in charge of reporting preparing and delivering reports	December
		2.4. Operative committee meeting with NPU for revision of results and management issues	Results and management issues examined and actions planned for application (with technical deputy officer)	Monthly
		2.5. Assisting the NPU, grantees and local operators for compliance of environmental regulations (training and assistance for filling in Monitor environmental revision forms)	NPU's relevant officers and local operators trained and supported for environmental requirements procedures and approval	Quarterly
2		2.6. Environmental requirements prepared and approved by MEO	MONITOR system in operation	Monthly
3	Local operators' grants allocation process	3.1. Evaluating technical and financial relevance and requiring adjustments for proposals from local operators	Proposals evaluated in technical and financial terms, approved by CTC, adjusted according to recommendations.	Monthly
		3.2. Present proposals for approval by the CTC	Proposals considered and grants conferred by CTC	Monthly
		3.3. Receive and evaluate reports for products from local operators	Reports evaluated and payments approved	Monthly
		3.4. Environmental requirements prepared and approved by MEO and PAS conducted for potential local operators	Environmental requirements fulfilled and approved by MEO. PAS conducted for local operators signing contracts	Monthly



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		3.5. Evaluation of proposals (former bioREDD) from Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	Proposals evaluated for Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta	November
		3.6. Meetings with local operators for proposals' adjustments and explanation of procedures for grants	Meetings held, questions cleared and proposals adjusted according to requirements for Caribbean LO.	October-December
		3.7. Preparation of grant documents for diagnostics regarding Caribbean region	Diagnostics contracts prepared for Caribbean region	November-December
		3.8. Prepare calls for proposals for sustainability actions related to selected areas and local operators	Revision of proposals, CTC approval, execution arrangements complete	December
4	Performance Monitoring Plan adjustments and implementation	4.1. Compiling data related to targets and results analysis.	Data retrieval and report of activities on PMP implementation.	Monthly
		4.2. Support the grant evaluation process by assessing potential targets for grant proposals submitted for appraisal by the CLP	Potential targets estimated according to technical and financial options contained in grant proposals	December
5	Communications strategy implementation	5.1. Web page contents updated	Web page in operation	Monthly
		5.2. Disseminate branding and marking manual with concerned public and follow-up its correct application	Branding and marking manual application by new local operators disseminated and follow-up of B&M manual application by former operators	Monthly
		5.4. Revision and approval process for radio/ video/ tv programs with the NPU and local operators	Broadcasting of audio/video programs by local operators as approved by communications officers and AOTR at USAID	Monthly
		5.5. Obtain and distribute information on CLP's processes and results by different media	Information on the CLP disseminated by outreach materials to the general public	Monthly
7	Executing audit	7.1. Preparing TORs and executing audits	Preparing TORs for specialized audits for local operators as needed	December
8	Closing contracts and grants	8.1 Preparing closure certificates and assessments for contracts and grants	Proceed with liquidation of contracts and grants according to closing dates	October-December

